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music" (p. 268). A bibliography of several hundred titles adds to the usefulness of a book which ought to be in the hands of every student of art and man.

Die Urgeschichte der Familie von Standpunkte der Entwicklungslehre.
VON WAGNER. Biologisches Centralblatt, XIV. Bd. (1894),
s. 65-71.

This is a review of a special chapter in the recent and important work of H. E. Ziegler, "Die Naturwissenschaft und die sozialdemokratische Theorie, etc. (Stuttgart, 1894),"—a work which may be styled "Principles of Sociology upon the Basis of Natural Science." Ziegler deals at considerable length with the primitive family and criticises sharply the well-known views of Morgan and his school, maintaining that the evidence for the family life of the anthropoids points to monogamy, and laying stress upon the psychological aspect of the question, — the instinctive nature of conjugal love, jealousy, love of parents for their children,— he holds that in all probability, even in primitive times, the family life of man was monogamous. In this he agrees with Westermarck. In zoological life Ziegler recognizes three stages of development in the sexual relations: 1. The lowest stage, among the sponges, echinoderms, etc., where the sperm-cells are emptied in the water and wander about seeking the eggs, which are likewise migrating. 2. The "Begattungspaarung," found among many worms, arthropods, molluscs, and among the vertebrates, with fishes, amphibia and reptiles, — where two individuals unite for the purpose of reproduction and soon after separate again. Here not seldom appears a sort of love-play, an instinctive wooing and fleeing, or a caressing which precedes the copulation. After copulation, the care of the offspring devolves upon only one sex, usually the female, more rarely, as is the case with the *Gastrosteus aculeatus* and the *Alytes obstetricans*, the male; the highest stage of the method of sexual reproduction entails permanent pairing and the sharing of both sexes in the bringing up of the young—the typical method among birds and mammals. Although the permanent pairing is not everywhere developed in the same manner, but there is everywhere a *psychical relation* between the paired individuals, recognition, dependence, instinctive impulse (love), jealousy. The sexual relation may be either polygamous or monogamous, and for man a monogamic sexual relation seems primitive and natural.

III. EXPERIMENTAL.

RECENT STUDIES OF AN INTERESTING OPTICAL ILLUSION.

- (1) *Optische Urtheilstäuschungen.* MÜLLER-LYER. Du Bois-Reymond's Archiv, 1889, Supplement-Band, 263-270.
- (2) *Ueber ein optisches Paradoxon.* BRENTANO. Zeitschrift für Psychologie, III., 1892, 349-358.
- (3) *Optische Streitfragen.* LIPPS. *Ibid.*, 493-504.
- (4) *Ueber ein optisches Paradoxon (Zweiter Artikel).* BRENTANO. *Ibid.*, V., 1893, 61-82.
- (5) *Une nouvelle illusion d'optique.* DELBŒUF. Revue Scientifique, LI., 1893, 237-241.
- (6) *Les illusions d'optique.* BRUNOT. *Ibid.*, LII., 1893, 210-212.